FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

Academy of Music—Aida. Abbey's Purk Theatre—Aidele II. American Institute—Eshibition. Bijon Opera House—The Sans Flower. looth's Theatre-Cinderella Booth's Theatre—Undersita
Baly's Theatre—Undersita
Haverly's Theatre—Revis.
Haverly's 5th Avenue Theatre—Norsh's You.
Kester & Hish's Concert Halt—Concert.
Hadison Square Theatre—Hard Kirks. Masonic Temple—Helm Peter's Picialis. Metropoliton Concert Hall, Broodw.y, 11h sv., and distat Niblo's Garden—My Patriot. Son Francisco Hanteeis, Broodway and Dib st. Standard Theatre—The Upper Crest. Cheatre Comique - Mulligan Guard Picate Fony Paster's Theatre-Variety. Matines Linton Nguare Theatre-Daile Rocket.

From Ditch to Ditch, and Into the Mire From ditch to ditch, deeper and deeper into the mire, Mr. John Kelly leads the Democratic party.

When he lost us the State, defeating that apright Democrat, Lucius Robinson, for Bovernor, and throwing all the patronage of the State into the hands of the Republitans, we were assured that whenever he shose he could readily recover the power he had recklessly flung away.

When he pushed aside our candidate for President, whose strength had been thoraughly tested and not found wanting, and gave us Gen. HANCOCK in his stead, he promised a very large majority for HAN-DOCK in the State. How has that promise been fulfilled? The returns show HANCOCK in a minority-twenty thousand short of an election.

pet-bag candidate who barely scraped in. Neither the city nor the country is any longer satisfied with Mr. KELLY's management. The course he takes in the city loses to the Democracy thousands of votes in the country. Grace handleapped Hancock all over the State.

Then for Mayor Mr. KELLY selected a car

When the news came of the loss of Indiana in October, Mr. KELLY made a speech in which he said:

"The Democratic party can stand defeat." But Mr. KELLY seems to forget that not every member of the Democratic party still holds, as he does, a lucrative office. Sitting by a blazing fire, midwinter, with the utmost nonchalance, he says to the crowd outside whom he perceives through his plateglass windows: "Never mind the cold."

The possession and retention of the office of Comptroller of the city of New York by John Kelly have cost the Democracy the control of the Government of the State of New York, and the control of the Government of the United States for the next four years.

Are the Democrats satisfied with the purchase at such a price?

Mr. KELLY's recent attempt to gag the press, and his violent and vulgar assault upon the editor of the Herald, in his Tammany Hall speech on the night of the election, were very offensive to gentlemen whose sympathies and principles would lead them, under a more discreet and more enlightened leadership, to act with the Democratic

These be words of soberness and truth. Mr. Kelly makes a great mistake if he supposes them to be prompted in any degree by personal ill will toward him. We feel none. But we are tired of drumming up recruits for the Democratic party only to have them, at the end of four long years, led, not to victory, but into a ditch by a blundering political manipulator.

### Verified.

We took occasion several times during the campaign to invite the earnest attention of the supporters of Gen. HANCOCK to the probability that the election would be determined by the result of the contest in the State of New York.

Our prediction turns out to have been perfectly correct. If GARFIELD had lost the thirty-five votes of this State, he would have been defeated.

How and why has GARFIELD got these thirty-five votes?

Who Will Constitute the New Cabinet? Already speculation is rife as to who will

constitute Garffeld's Cabinet. The members of the Fraudulent Adminis-

tration have been very active in electioneering for Mr. GARFIELD; but, according to usage, that does not give them any hold on the new concern, and it is not believed they will retain their places.

We expect to see the whole Cabinet made satisfactory to GRANT and CONKLING, while. as a matter of course, they will name the member from the State of New York. Possibly CONKLING himself may consent to succoed Mr. Evants; and possibly he may not.

## Parties.

Political parties are not the creatures of accident. Neither are they manufactured to order. Their birth is not always forescen nor their death premeditated. They grow up out of human nature, and when they cease to be necessary, they disappear.

From the beginning, there have beer two great parties in this country. From time to time their old names have been discarded. but intrinsically the parties have remained the same, the ideas upon which they have proceeded being identical. Their manifestations are different, but their spirit stands unchanged.

The old Federal party beginning with the organization of the republic, believed in the concentration of power, in a strong government, and in privileged classes.

The old Republican party, of which JEP-FERSON was the founder and the teacher, believed, on the contrary, in the dispersion of power, in a strong people, and a government restricted to the narrowest limits of practical necessity.

The old names are not now in use, but the parties continue. The Republican party of old is now the Democracy. The old Federal party, the party of strong government and a subject people, is now the Republican party. At first it knew no other purpose than to resist the extension of slavery, and then it was more democratic than the Democracy; but after ha ing ac complished that purpose, being led astray by the long possession of power, it threw aside every democratic impulse, and adopted for its principles centralization, strong government, greater permanency in the tenure of office, the rule of the few, the subordination of the masses.

These two parties are founded upon distinet and permanent tendencies of human nature. In one form or another, and under one appellation or another, they have always existed ever since society began to be; and till human circumstances are transformed, they always will exist.

Whatever happens. THE SUN is for the untrammelled initiative of the individual citizen, for a strong people, and for a government doing its work efficiently, but strictly and I it is mainly an aquatic picnic for Washing-

only the agent and servant of the people. If we have any ideas, principles, or aspirations not in harmony with this doctrine, we do not know it.

### A Declining Church.

At the Conference of the Congregational churches of Connecticut, held last week, much discussion was excited by the presentation of statistics which showed that the churches in the ten cities of the State had gained during 1879 only one member in all. The total of new members exceeded the

losses by death by only one. Like other organizations of people for the propagation of ideas, a church which is not advancing is falling back. It has lost its impetus. It is lukewarm in the faith, and is held together rather by the force of habit than by the strength of convictions. Its body of theology is no longer alive, and its enthusiasm is gone. It may keep up a show of membership, and exhibit spurts of zeal, but it has no vital hold on its followers.

The statistics of the membership of those Congregational churches in the ten Connecticut cities may present the figures to prove that at least there was no falling off last year. The summing up of the church rolls may show a gain of one; but out of the whole number put down as communicants, how large a proportion are regular attendants on the churches and unquestioning believers in the doctrines they profess?

If the skeptics, the Agnostics, the Unitarians, and the Universalists in the Congregational churches of the ten cities were faithfully separated from this total, there is no doubt that the evidences of the decline of Puritanism in Connecticut would be startling. We find that although conservative Indisposition to make an ecclesiastical change keeps the old members in the communion, the churches can barely get enough new members to join them to supply the places of those who drop away by death.

Moreover, this stagnation in the Congregational churches occurs at a time when the cities in which they are situated are growing in population. The proportion of their membership to the population is much less than formerly. They are far less active and influential than they used to be, and churches about them of a different faith and order are passing them in the race. They are not advancing with the population, and they are not advancing in actual numbers. That of course means, as we have said, that they are declining.

That this stagnation is not a temporary condition, and that it is not confined to the cities, are shown by other statistics. The Congregational churches of Connecticut, taken together, have gained only 18 per cent. during the last twenty years, while the Episcopal Church has gained in communicants 69 per cent, and much more than that in the number of its regular attendants.

Yet Connecticut is the seat of the chief Congregational college and one of the chief Congregational theological schools, and it has long been regarded as the fountain head of Congregationalism. When the faith of the Puritans declines in Massachusetts and in Connecticut, we must regard the indications as ominous. And that the state of things described as existing in the vicinity of Yale College is paralleled in Massachusetts cannot be denied. Little Congregational zeal can be found there, for clergy and laity both are lacking in the stimulus which a vital faith gives. They may be lieve after a fashion, but they do not believe so strongly that they feel impelled to propagate their ideas with enthusiasm.

Some of the Congregational ministers are Universalists, and some are not yet prepared to give up hell. Some believe in the Bible, and others are arguing it away with finely drawn distinctions between inspiration and revelation. Some cry out for a creed, and others have no faith that can be so crystallized, and protest against a creed as involving spiritual bondage. One party is in sympathy with what is called the evangelical faith, and the other party is nearer Unitarianism. It is hard to see how

they can keep together much longer. Of all the orthodox churches, the one which has been most weakened theologically by infidelity is the Church of the Puritans. Moreover, its evasive, collusive, and cowardly course toward Beecherism has fatally impaired its moral force also. At the National Conference of the Congregationalists. to be held at St. Louis next week, the evidences of this weakness and of these divisions are likely to appear more strikingly

## The Hampton Roads Performance.

Rarely has a greater slight been put on the American navy than the one for which it is now indebted to its nominal head. For weeks together the North Atlantic squadron and the school ships have been in Hampton Roads, wanting until Mr. R. W. THOMPSON should entirely finish his electioneering, so that he could come and review them. That a squadron of twelve vessels, with a total force of more than 2,500 officers and men, should, after gathering in obedience to orders, for review be kept awaiting the respites of a political canvass, is a sin-

gular treatment of the naval service. The Vandalia and the Kearsarge arrived in Hampton Roads the first week in September -fully two months ago. The Constitution, the Galena, the Saratoga, and other vessels followed. As Mr. R. W. Thompson was busy during September in stumping Indiana for GARFIELD, the time set for the naval review was Oct. 10. This was thought to be quite late enough in the season, and it would give Mr. Thompson time enough to finish his stumping tour on the banks of the Wabash Accordingly the squadron assembled before

Meantime, however, Mr. Thompson had become so much interested in Indiana that he wanted to wait for the full returns of the State election on the spot, and sent word that he could not be in Washington until Oct. 15. Accordingly, the review was postponed until the 20th.

Before the 20th came, HAYES's Cabinet were all on the stump, with HAYES himself, and the review was again postponed to the 26th. Finally it was announced that " as it is probable that some of the vessels will not be ready by Oct. 26," the review would be deferred until after the Presidential election. On the day after that abominable official fib was promulgated, Ancient Mariner Thompson, who had made a flying trip to Washington, shot off to Indiana again and plunged once more into the canvass

The result of such treatment of officers and men who have been waiting from five to right weeks in Hampton Roads may be magined. A squadron correspondent of the Army and Nary Journal writes on the subject as follows:

We were all "cocked and primed" for the review which was to have been on Tuesday, Oct. 26. Every-thing was timed up to "concert pilch," and every one anticipated a brilliant reception of the Secretary. But ince the portponement there has been a general letting lown of tone and tempor: the shine is blurred over, the glamour dissipated and no one seems to care now whether we have any review or not. Indeed, the prevailing hope s that it will not come off at all."

The annual review, as now conducted, is much of a farce in many respects. So far as the reviewing authorities are concerned,

ton people, with HATES's Cabinet in the chief places, and Ancient Mariner Thompson acting as patron and showman. But when, in addition, the assembling of so large a part of the navy for review is subordinated to Mr. Thompson's electioneering, the effect on the enthusiasm and the discipline of the navy must be anything but salutary.

### Mr. Grace has Given No Pledges.

Mr. GRACE assures us he has given no pledges to any one. Very well, then, let us see whether he nominates John Kelly for reappointment as Comptroller, or not.

Nearly two hundred wrecks on the British oast alone are already reported as the results of last week's storms, and the full number of wrecks everywhere for that fatal week must be enormous. A second hurricano, with blinding snow, blocking the railroads and causing dozens of wrecks on the coast, has since passed over Denmark. The autumn storms have been terribly destructive in northwestern Europe.

The charge that the national Democratic ticket was bartered for Republican votes for local candidates seems to be substantiated by the vote for Assemblymen in the Sixth District. HANCOCK ran 512 votes behind the united Democratic vote for Assemblymen. Independent Democrats assert that the trade was made in the interest of the Tammany candidate.

The Boston Globe has fine hopes for 1894. Very well; we hope so, too; but you had better not have so much forgery.

One of the minor compensations that sweeten disappointment is the suppression of the Hon. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN. But perhaps it is only temporary. Alas!

The Hon, MARSHALL JEWELL would like to represent Connecticut in the United States enate, but there is an obstacle in the way. The obstacle answers to the name of JOE HAWLEY.

The Hon. A. M. Bliss's majority for Congress, in the Fourth District, Brooklyn, is between five and six thousand. He is about the only Democrat in any Northern State who keeps up with past majorities. He leads the electoral and all other tickets in his district. It should be remembered that Mr. Bliss was one of the few Democrats in Congress in 1876 who refused, by their votes, to sanction the seven by eight decision of the Electoral Commission.

It is erroneously said in some newspapers that if Gen. Shenman should go on the retired list Lieut,-Gen. Sheridan would succeed him and Gen. HANCOCK would succeed Shentdan, Under the provisions of the existing laws the office of General of the Army ceases altogether upon being vacated by the present incumbent and the same is true of the office of Lieutenant General.

GARFIELD is overwhelmed with puffing telegrams from all sorts of people. Why not A telegram of ten words costs but a few cents and the investment is not grudged by the early office seeker to begin his work on.

Parson Newman's rejoicing is tempered by regret. GARFIELD is a Campbellite, and will naturally select a preacher of that persuasion as his spiritual adviser.

And now to add to the troubles of the British in South Africa, the Pondos have rebelled. This puts the authorities at Irolo and Gatherg in peril. Had the Basutos, the Zulus the Pondos, and the Dutch Boers combined in their wars, they might, perhaps, have secured their freedom. They have hitherto failed to co operate, and so have been beaten in detail

A collision between the United States sloop war Saratoga and the United States stear 1 2 Fortune, badly damaging the latter forms No. 5 in the list of preliminary accidents of Mariner Thomrson's naval review-the other four being the grounding of the Minnesota, the sinking of the Vandalla's steam launch by collision with the tag Tigress, the killing of seaman on the Alliance, and the collapse of the Yantic's distiller.

At the recent meeting of the Toronto Presbytery, a report was called for from the Committee on the State of Religion. The report was not forthcoming, and one of the mem bers of the committee, the Rev. Mr. Parsons. said by way of explanation: "There is no state of religion in Toronto at present." Naturally his pithy summing up of the spiritual situation produced a commotion among the breth-ren. The Rev. Dr. Garco said he had been preaching for fifty years, and had always found a state of religion in Toronto; he would be deeply sorry if it were otherwise. Another presbyter bore similar testimony, and then the Rev. Mr. Pausons explained that he didn't mean it, and the storm blow over. It is to be feared, however, that whether he meant it or not the Rev. Mr. Passons hit the nail on the

It is not in New York alone that Aldermen sometimes lose their tempers and scold. In the Montreal City Council the other day Alder man GILMAN accused Alderman Hoop of talk ing clap-trap; and Alderman Allaso announced that he did not care for Alderman MOONEY; and Alderman MOONEY "retorted warmly:" and Alderman Hoop warned Alderman Alland " not to attempt any more insults to him, or he would teach him more forcibly than had yet been done not to do so again; to which Alderman ALLAND responded that Alderman Hoop could not frighten him by threats of methods stronger than brain We learn with gratification from the report that the Council adjourned without coming to blows.

## The Literary News is a very good paper.

The Solomon Islands are perhaps not aptly named, provided the intention be to complimen the wisdom of their inhabitants. Lately they killed the Captain and three seamen of the steamer Ripple, and seriously wounded others. while losing in killed, it is said, fifty of their own number. In lack of details, the chances, of course, are that the natives were the party ag grieved, and the Ripple's crow the aggressors. But this may not prevent a British gunboat from going some day to kill a few hundred more people on the Solomon Islands, and to set vi lages in flames, by way of retribution. Had the Solomon Islanders been as wise as serpents they would have taken care to be harmless as

What the heart of the long-suffering Northern Democrat says to the solid South

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you annie, inform me what would be the diameter of a country of that has a manifelying power of 2,000 funes. In these on a four-land, object lens. Will you please us some information about the power of felenines and obligantew Brooklyn star admirers? Janes Minnay.

The magnifying power of a telescope depend upon the relative focal lengths of the object glass and the eye piece. The focal length of a telescope of 4 inches aperture would ordinarily be about 6 feet. To give a power of 2,500 diameters the object lens would have to be only -35th of an inch in focal length. But such a power would be of no service. The best object glasses are calculated to bear a maximum power of about 100 for every inch of their diameter. So the highest power of a 4-inch telescope is about 400. By means of what is called a Barnow lens the powers of all telescopes may be increased beyond this limit; but the loss of light except for special purposes, counterbalances the gain in magnification. Owners of ordinary telescopes are very apt to use too high powers. A power of 250 diameters is high enough to show very well any object in the heavens that any one except a professional astronomer would care to look at. It will reveal the features of the principal planets, and separate the most interesting of the double stars. For many objects a much lower power answers better. In viewing the

Milky Way and rich star clusters the lowest

powers should be used, because they give the

most light. In fact, for looking for the mysterious fire mist, the signs of which HERSCHET noticed in the heavens, and the gathering in of which he thought might be the birth of stars Procton recommends the use of a telescope

### tube alone, without object glass or eye place, JOHN KELLY did it. Dr. EDWARD C. MANN of Fort Washington

has called our attention to a fact which materially affects the health of the city, and which is not sufficiently known. It is that there is a part of this city on the east side, below Fourteenth street and east of Avenue B, where the cellars of all the houses are filled with water at the time of high tides. As this is all made land and not raised above high-water mark, the water is backed up the sewers and overflows into he cellars. The worst of it, too, is that this back water is that which is impregnated with sewer deposits. The sewers, instead of being carried to the ends of the piers, open into the lips. The deposits from them are dangerous to health. The elb and flow of the tides as the sewers are now constructed only sweep the deposits back and forth between the piers, instead of carrying them out to see. When there is a high tide and a southeast wind prevailing which has been blowing for several hours, the effluvium from this back water and overflow of the cellars is perceptible over all of the lower part of the city, and it sometimes is wafted by the winds as high up as Thirty-fifth street. Even when the odor is not perceptible, the condition of the atmosphere is dangerous to health. Any physician or scientific sanitarian will you that the inodorous gases are much more dangerous than those which are offensive. The sufferings of persons of sensitive nervous organization from this cause give a hint which should not be noglected. With the tides which we have in the waters surrounding New York city, it would be an easy matter to keep our entire water front scoured, so that not a particle of matter discharged from the sewers could remain to operate in the production of zymotic diseases.

The Skagit River troubles, in Washington Territory, have already turned out to be very different from what had been reported United States surveyors claimed that they had been attacked without cause, and they killed two Indians. But Lieut. T. W. Symons, of the engineers, who went up there with one company of the Twenty-first Infantry and found 150 Indian warriors, well armed and capable of making trouble for his little command, learned that their grievance was an encroachment on Indian lands by the surveyors. These lands, they said, they had never traded, and could not give up without being offered payment for them. There was certainly no extravagance about that claim. Then, though two of their number had been shot dead by the surveyors. they allowed the latter to go on with their work on verbal assurances that they would not wrong the Indians. Is it the so-called savage red men or the so-called civilized white men, Government authorities at that, who appear to the better advantage in this matter?

From London, by the roundabout way of the Louisville Medical News, we learn that Dr. TANNER'S profits from his recent forty days' fast in this city amounted to \$137,640. The Medical News quotes from the British Medical Press and lircular, which appears to be just about as well informed concerning affairs in this country as was the British journalist who said that Philadelphia was the capital of Washington. The Medical Press and Circular goes into particulars, affirming that the Minnesota faster made \$5,000 by his own bets; \$12,223 through a betting agency: \$1,500 from the sale of photo graphs: \$78,915 from tickets of admission to the hall; \$11,102 from various manufacturers for the Doctor's signature to their commodities \$3,000 as a gift from the University; \$5,000 as a present from the State of Ohio, and \$20,000 from Linning & Co. This, affirms the Press and Scoular, was the fasting man's remuneration

for his forty days' gripes and grimaces. When Dr. Tannen began his fast he was almost penniless. For the first two weeks he had to beg for the few ounces of ice that he needed from day to day, and the proprietor of the hall got no remuneration whatsoever. After the man had fasted about three weeks it was decided to admit the public at twenty-five cents a head, not for the benefit of the faster, but to pay for the use of the hall. The average receipts from that time out amounted to about \$12 a day or just enough to pay for the faster's carriage rides, with a small surplus for the proprietor of the hall. Dr. TANNER at the end of his fast was poorer, in any sense of the word, than he was at the beginning. Let any London show man offer him one-twentieth part of \$137,640 for

### a fast in the British metropolis. THERE ARE SOME ALARMING SIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- Public opinion and a Democratic House of Representatives compelled the withdrawal of Federal troops from the polis, which Grant had openly used to subvert State Governments, and to make fraudulent Legislatures to sustain or to choose carpetbag Senators. It was a long struggle, and a

ecetly one in its strain on free institutions. Of the partisan machinery invented specially o promote the second term of Grantism there still remain the supervisors of elections and marshals, with an unlimited army of deputies usually appointed from the worst classes, and

utilized to intimidate honest voters. The outrages committed by these political marshals were so flagrant that even Garfield was constrained to admit their enormity; and ie suggested a modification of the existing law so as to harmonize the conflict between

Congress and the Executive. The Democratic House accepted that proposition, and adopted Garfield's identical words to make an amendment more agreeable to the Republicans. Party demanded his vote, and he went to the record shamelessly against his own

utterance. The Davenport election laws therefore stand o-day, proclaimed a dishonor to the statute book by the chosen candidate of the party that has employed them for his elevation. In the same way Garfield went out of his way in the House to denounce any attempt to revive the sectional issue, but as the nominee at Chicago he repudiated that declaration, and soon became the extremest of stalwarts.

What he will do as the instrument of a party intoxicated by success and free from restraint. may be easily predicted. With a plastic will. and no moral courage fitted for responsibility. he will soon become a more creature of the faction which now rules the Republican organizaion, and is destined to ruin it.

One of the very worst and most dangerous of the signs connected with the Presidential campaign was witnessed in Ohio at the October election, and repeated on Tuesday. Gov. Foster ordered a regiment of State troops on duty. held in readiness to obey any call he might make at a given signal for an onelaught on the

Democrats of Cincinnati, He was not satisfied to depend on the marshals and their deputies, with all the Federal power behind them, to be unscrupulously exerted in any emergency. The military arm of the State was boldly extended as an auxiliary of this Federal force. That example ought to make the most thought-

ess pause, when considered with reference to its possible consequences. Suppose any Southern Governor had ordered a detachment of State roops in the suburbs of one of the large cities election day. Mr. Conkling, Mr. Sherman, and patriots of that brand would have shouted hemselves hoarse in denunciation of the crime. But they applauded the act of Gov. Foster. When Louis Napoleon pretended to appeal to

the suffrages of France to uphold his rotten empire and to justify his infamous despotism, he furnished the model which Gov. Foster adopted. by stationing troops within call of every polling place. The urns were watched by soldiers in citizens' garb, and the so-called vote was nothing but an enforced submission dictated by dis-guised bayonets.

The Imperialists do not take pains to conceal their designs. They march on with a bold front. But they would do woil to remember Bedan and its consequences.

GREFY AND GAMBETTA IN THE COUN-

Panis, Oct. 1 .- Mont-sous-Vaudrey is big hamlet of 1,500 inhabitants, perched on a foothill of the magnificent range of the Jura. To this out-of-the-way place, far from the noise of Paris, M. Grevy, President of the republic, repairs every year to pass in villeggiatura the few days that he can snatch from cares of State. Cabinet councils and the operous politico-social duties devolving upon the tenant of the Elysde.

At the foot of the hill nestles a valley, to which the villagers have given the poetic name of Val d'Amour. Two little rivers water it, the Cuisance and the Loue. Pleturesque in the grouping of its houses, partially hidden among its leafy groves, the village is coquettishly of the houses make a fine show. Here the chief of the French Republic has a

handsome property. Every one knows that M. Grevy is not of aristocratic or wealthy origin. At this day you may find in the village many persons of the name engaged in humble occupations. Your President Lincoln, I believe, began life as a rail splitter. The father of the three Grevy boys was the next thing to it, a forester. But he owned a little land, and was accordingly looked up to and envied by his less fortunate fellows. Having been blessed by Heaven with five children, he spent all his savings on the education of the three sons. The eldest, Jules Grévy, was born in 1808. From the little seminary of Arche passed to Dôle. He had a very narrow escape from being educated by the Jesuits, whom he is now chasing out of France; the reverend fathers bought the seminary just a year after Master J. Grévy had left it. The three brothers pursued their studies at the University College of Poligny, and on leaving it the youngest was admitted to the Ecole Polytechnique, his first step on the road to the Senate. The other brothers studied law at Paris, and became advocates. The beginning of their professional career was of the most modest. The two sisters, who had been a little sacrificed to their brothers, married respectively a transportation contractor and a physician. Both remained at Mont-sous-Vaudrey. Their sons, MM. Tourneret and Monod. are at present attached to the person of the President

modest fortune-his first care was to transform into a comfortable habitation the old farm and the five little Grevys. There the three brothers passed their vacations year by year. Presently the future President and the future civil Governor of Algiers married. Then the ife in common became a little difficult, and the house was occupied almost exclusively by the eldest brother and his daughter Alice. his election to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies transmogrified Maitre J. Grévy into the second personage of the State, and he became able to lay by money, he dreamed of making himself in some fashion the Seigneur of his native village; not a feudal Seigneur, though, by any manner of means, but rather the chief of the well-to-do petry proprietors of the country side. Abandoning the Grevy homestead to his brother and one of his sisters, he bought, four or five years ago, an estate with a house on it known by courtesy as the Chateau. This estate, situated in the lower part of the village, he has improved, embellished, and enlarged by successive purchases. It has the look of a little English park. It is rather prettily laid out, with rocks artificially grouped, a miniature grotto, and bits of water in which you can wet a fish line—a pastime of which the President is passionately fond. Great trees shield the distinguished proprietor and his family from the cyes of curious passers-by. In this well-shaded retreat M. Grévy takes his constitutional of a morning, an amusing book in his hand, throwing himself when he is tired upon a rustic bench. The care of the flowers devolves upon Mile. Alice Grévy. Early every morning she goes the grand rounds with Jacques, the old gardener, and Black, her faithful dog, at her heels. Old Jacques is troubled sometimes to keep up with this actie girl, who doesn't hesitate to plant and transplant the flowers with her own little hands when she linds him too slow or too clumsy. Every morning Mme. Grévy, on awakening this upon her bedroom table a great bouquet of fresh flowers in a crystal vase which her daughter has placed there during her sleep.

Now and then the ladies make little excursions in the neighborhood in their carriage or on horsewoman. In the hunting season she takes her gun along, and very often brings back with her a hare, or perhaps a brace of heath hens that have been unlucky enough to get in her way. At other times the ladies busy themselves in works of charity, visiting the poor and sick of the neighborhood. But there are very few of English park. It is rather prettily laid out,

n works of charity, visiting the poor and sick of the neighborhood. But there are very few of he former in this region, and so the charitable abors of Mms. Grevy and her daughter are not

inbors of Mine, Grovy and her daughter are not yeary exhausting.

The furniture of the Villa Grévy is, above everything else, comfortable. You find American rocking chairs and easy chairs on all hands. At your first step across the threshold you feel the banknownie and the absence of all pretension which characterize this amiable family. There is a salon, very plain, for state visitors and for the foreign tourists, English and American for the most part, who in passing wish to can for the most part, who in passing wish to pay their respects to the Prosident of the re-public. Mmc. Grevy does the honors simply under without ceremony. There are also half is lozen bedrooms for the old friends who are in

public. Mme. Grévy does the honors simply and without ceremony. There are also half a dozen bedirooms for the old friends who are invited from time to time to pass a few days under this hospitable roof tree. In the evening the brothers, brothers-in-iaw, and sisters of M. Grévy living in the neighborhood come to dinner, and take part in the subsequent game of billiards, which always ends at 10 o'clock. When that hour strikes, the guests promptly take their leave, and the Grévys go to bed.

Every one knows that M. Gambetta is at present at his place in Ville d'Avray. Well, he isn't. Every one is mistaken. His estate is in Sèvres just half an hour out from Paris. It would seem that the President of the Chamber doesn't like to put any considerable distance between himself and the enpital. Perhaps in politics, also, common report may have got M. Gambetta's whereabouts equally wrong. This house, which shelters under its roof the hopes of republican France and also the dream of the national Revenge, is not much to look at. A basement, a ground floor, and an upper storythat is all there is of it. On the line du Chemin-Vert, upon which the porte-cochère opens, the windows and shutters are kept constantly closed. The garden is much better as a garden than the house is as a house. One might almost its bowling green, and its out-of-door shooting galery. As all the world knows, the President of the Chamber is an athlete and fond of sport. The legend runs that Gambetta occupies Balzac's old house, the Jardies. The legend is not to though in the current fiction: His house stands on ground which is wrong, as usual. Balzac's house is next door. There is this much truth, though, in the current fiction: His house stands on ground wind sa garden which is at present attached to the Villa Gambetta. It may be that sooner or later the legend will become fact. Already M. Gambetto effect the live de Chemin. Vert with a thick and high wall. He has just bowant, to enlarge his lark, the house called the Muison des Ventes et Legations. Whic

scations, which you see from the railroad anding beside the station at Ville d'Ayrny. At its rate Gambetta may soon be, in fact as well in popular fancy, the successor of Balzac at irdies. Jardies.

Ferlaps you may have forgotten that the great writer, the father of contemporary remanders, the man of whom M. Zola so cheekily gives himself out as the heir, bought this property in order to carry out a singular proper, Balanc,

the man of whom M. Zola so cheokelly gives himself out as the heir, bought this property in order to carry out a singular project. Balzac, who, in spite of the great sums which he made toward the end of his life, had a bad time of it with his debts and his creditors—Ealzac, who produced masterpiecessimply to square up this or that account, was always dreaming of some infallible means of making a fortune out-of-hand and thus emancipating himself from the necessity of writing. Hence those singular projects of his, the hidden treasures in Cyprus, the gold mines in Palestine, the whimselal inventions that were to suddenly make a rich man of him. If was one of these eccentric projects which took Balzac to Jardies. Scarcely was he installed there when he began planting, with an air of mystery, a lot of youngipineapples which he had imported at great expense from Africa. His notion was this: "The pineapple a delicious fruit, and it is very dear. At Paris one of them costs you six or seven francs. Why? Because they are brought all the way from Algiers. Very well: let us grow pineapples, The remains and exc. That is to say, I have an assured income of 300,000 francs a year." And he planted his tone and the grapes and tho peaches. All Paris will bur them of mo at three francs apieco. That is to say, I have an assured income of 200,000 francs a year." And he planted his tone and the grapes and the peace launched the shells that rained upon his beloved city, might very easily set him dreaming dreams vasily more dangerous than those of poor Balzac.

In this pleasant and quiet house M. Gambetta, a much more dangerous than those of poor Balzac.
In this pleasant and quiet house M. Gambetta ive all by themselves in the romances of Balzac. He does not allow this solidude à deux of the president of this Leasue is 3 Vice-President of this Leasue is 5 Vice-President of this Leasue is 5 Vice-President of this Leasue is 5 Vice-President of the same from the sevent of the president of this Leasue is 5 Vice-President of the same fracto

dacious person tries to deliver a letter, Louis, the ex-Mobile now become valet de chambre,

the ex-Mobile now become valet declarative, invariably says:

"I cannot take this letter. Address it to the Palais-Bourbon, and drop it in the Post Office."
Louis is a Newfoundland dog for fidelity, and obeys his orders as an old soldier should.

If you knock at the door Louis slips out and receives you in the street.

"I wish to see M. Gambetta."

"M. Gambetta does not receive any one."

"But see here, Louis, you know me perfectly well, and

"Down here I don't know anybody. The

"I wish to see M. Gambetta."

"M. Gambetta does not receive any one."

"But see here, Louis, you know me perfectly well, and "Bown here I don't know anybody. The President wishes to be alone, entirely alone."

"Bown here I don't know anybody. The President wishes to be alone, entirely alone."

Nevertheless, there is one sure way of getting a climpse of the hermit of Vilia d'Avray.

Pass the night at Sèvres: get up with the dawn as a virtuous man should. Station yourself on the railroad bridge, which overlooks the place. About 6 o'clock you will see him come out, alone, with a book in his hand. You can easily satisfy yourself which way he is going for his walk; follow him. Approach him and make known your business.

When I say that M. Gambetta receives no-body there is a single exception to be made—his good friend Mme, Edmond Adam, the Egeria of this modern Numa. Now that I am committing indiscretions, I may as well commit one more. It relates to an event that dates no further back than Madame's last visit. M. Gambetta has now become such a personage that all Europe has its eyes fixed on him, watching narrowly his most trivial movements. Besides, private life has walis, and walls have ears. The accident in question took place on the public highway some days ago. Daphnis had taken Chloe for a drive. It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the President of the Chamber is a terror to horses. He has eight of them in his stable, and they do the work of fifty. One of them, indeed, is quite used up, and it was this one, as the Fates would have it, which the ex-Dictator had had harnessed for his ride through the woods that have been made famous by Corot. Now, the great man who they say is never out in his calculations had miscalculated the endurance of his overworked quadruped. Although allowed to go at a walk, the poor beast suddenly sumbled and fell. In falling he threw his master to the ground.

But France may be of good cheer. M. Gambetta went to the bottom of his garden, and there for four mortal hours, pi

# RECOVERING HER FATHER'S SWORD.

An Ex-Rebel's Gift to Miss Simms, who was Adopted by the Thirteenth Regiment.

The sword which James F. Steele, a robel soldier, captured from Capt. Samuel H. Simms When fortune came to M. Jules Grévy-a very a Union officer, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, when the latter was killed at the springing of the mine at Petersburg, has been forwarded to Capt, Baldwin, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, for Miss Simms, who, after her father's death, was adopted and educated by his old comrades, and is now a public school teacher. Mr. Steele, who lives in South Carolina, as related in The Sun, n few weeks ago wrote to the Herald that he had the sword, and that, in token of his friendly feelings toward the Union, he would be glad to return the sword to any member of Capt. Simms's family who survived. Capt. Balwin wrote in reply, and Mr. Steele promptly replied, and carried the sword fifteen miles to an express office to start it North. In his letter he says: "It gives me as much pleasure to return the sword of so brave a man as it can give his comrades to receive it." The sword is rusted with age, but there is still legible on its blade the inscription, "Stand by the Union." The veterans of the Thirteenth Regiment have requested Miss Simms to permit the regiment to become its custodian for her. She is now conferring with her brothers, who live in the West, about granting the request. after her father's death, was adopted and edu-

#### How Women Vote in Wyoming From the Inter-Ocean

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Oct. 29.—In Wyoming elections, as is well known, the women are a power which cannot be ignored. When the occasion seems to require it, the better sort of ladies go to the polis as well as the ignorant and victous.

From my own observation I should say that the women voter, while less familiar with character and party principles, is more conscientious, independent, and instinctively right than the maile voter. They scratch their tickets a good deal.

At the polis there is nothing objectionable to the lady voter. The law requires a cleared space of fifteen feet square in front of the ballot box. The utmest quiet prevails, and when a lady walks up to deposit her ballot she meets nothing but deference and politeness from officials and spectators. Usually they ride up to the boiling places in carriages provided by the party managers. The lady, with her vote already prepared, alights from the carriage, the crowd, if any, quietly falls back to open the passage way, while she walks to the window opening behind which sit the clerk and election judges, gives her name, drops her vote on the box, and returns. Her age is not inquired into. Nobody challenges a woman's vote. The man with the hardihood and fool courage to do that than is not known to this race of people. The Republican Campaign Committee mails a fine stroke recently by hiring in advance all the leasts in the city to provide carriages for all the leads and men voters residing at a distance.

## Modern Pedestrinnism.

The contest now in progress in London be tween six day pedestrians promises to add another supprise to the list of records, which has risen higher and higher, with rapid steps, during the past six years. First Weston scored 431 miles, then O'Leary raised the figures in quick, successive marches to 501,519, and 520 miles, next little wiry Corkey popped up to 521, followed by his hight-legged countreman, Blower Brown, who raised the peg to 542. Weston then plumed himself with eagle wings, and sweeped the record up to 550 on English soil Blower Brown not to be outdone, inflated his ballooand seared to 553 miles. This was believed to be the top notch of pedestrian flight until young Frank Hart, in the great race for the O'Leary belt last April, during which seven men left the 500-mile post far behind them, climbed

up to the Mith peg.
It is quite possible that Rowell will surpass Hart's extraordinary performance. The tough little Englishman first spurt of fifty miles in six hours and a half woun have wrecked ninety-nine out of one hondred amateur or professional pedestrians. His 300 index in sixty two iours seven intitutes, and his 340 miles inside of three days, throw all former efforts into the shade.

If Rowell holds out until Saturday night he may verify

the report current on his first arrival in this city-tha before starting for America he had placed 630 miles behind his flying feet, and that this induced Sir John Astley to back him heavily and send him to America.

Gen. Hancock again yesterday received a umber of friends who had been working for him in th late canvass. These were tiens William I. Smith, Sickles Averill, McQuade, and Darr, and Cole Ropert Wood of this city and Thompson of California. There were also the Confederate General California Wilson were also the Confederate General California. Woud of this city and Thompson of Chifornia. There were also the Confederate deneral cadmis M. Wilcom and Attorney deneral Stockton of New Jersey. The flovern of sistand mail was heavy resterday with letter of regret, but my telegrams were received except our from Figurda and another from Texas, both announcing election returns.

Wes" Allen, Gen, Grant, and Mr. Woodford "Wes" Allen, who was arrested on a charge picking the pocket of Thomas Rochford of the Park heatre in Brooklys, on last Friday night, of a gold watch and chain, was yesterday released from Rayment stre-gal, in Brooklyn on \$2,000 bail. Allen told one of his heepers in prison that he had a frestedays able of bine as he was in the communy of the ocast and I mite Makes flusher Advirons Stewart I. Woodlord, on has be Makes flusher and a fram coming from Elmira, where the three had been done campaign week.

## The Cablact Getting Back to Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4 .- A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for next Saturday, when, for the first time since the President's departure for the West on he 20th of August last, all the members and the President select will be in Washington together. Secretary Thomps on returned from Indiana, and Praimaster General Marsard from Tennesses to much!, Secretary Railiser is exceed to more reward to the content of the secretary and secretary selections and reverse is a secretary to the secretary falliser is extended to more reward to read the more weight or Saturday morning. Secretary Secr

#### Quiet in the Political Headquarters. The Republican National Committee's Head-

marters were closed yesterday. Guv. Jewell, the com-mittee's Chairman, went to his home in Connecticut last svening. The Democratic National Committee's rooms will be closed this week. Ex Senator William H. Barnaun, the Chairman, is aspected to be in town to day to wind up the committee's business. The headquarters of the two State committees are closed. Gen. Hancock and the Army.

## Person the Evening Prot.

Should the forthcoming report of the General

"Hold the Harvest" is now the motto of the Irish Free Soiler, Michael Davill, who, before leaving for Ireland, is to appear in Cooper Institute next Monday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Land League The President of this League is Mrs. Stewart Parnell, the Vice-President is Miss E. A. Ford, and the Financial Sco-

SOME TOPICAL REMARKS.

Things Lately Said by Various Persons Under Various Circumstances.

The Khedive of Egypt said, as to being deprived of his barem: "Luxuries after a while become necessari

They have no right to deny me a necessary." The Rev. Mr. Kendig said, in a Boston sermon "A distilke to society is unnatural. The life of monks and nine s in direct violation of the laws of nature and of Got . Queen Victoria said to the Lard Chamberlain

this occasion a recent court reception; see that no laft is admitted in immodest attire. This rule has been to-much relaxed of late." Emmet, the actor, said to a St. Louis sudicace when intexicated: "I'm a gentleman when I'm select and I'm

a brute when I'm drunk. You see how it is with me now. I'm drunk, and I beg your pardon."

Elder Young said, in the Mormon Convention. "Praise

God, the Church of the Latter Day Saints stands below the world a purer, higher, more enlightened institution than any that has previously existed." Mr. Edwin Booth said of the passion play at Ober Am mergau: "If the auditor be pious the impression made on him is no doubt elevating and reverential. Viewed as a stage performance it does not amount to much."

ringe ceremony, asked her if she would lave, honor, and obey her husband: "I will lave and honor him, but whether I will obey him depends on circumstances." Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q. C. said, in a Philadelphia leo-ture, that he could not speak enthusiastically of the cost of living in this country. He had found that he could not buy for a dollar here more than he could get for a shilling at home.

The Rev. Dr. William Taylor said, in an address before the American Missionary Association. "What is to be done with the Indians or for them? Give over this selfish, injust, attoriy unfeeling policy, and treat them in the spirit of Him who ted the multitudes upon the mountain side.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, in an address to the Work Mr. James Russell Lowell, in an andress to the Work immen's College of London, said that generations which preceded them were looked down upon with a good deal of self-complicency, and it was thought that they were superior to their forefathers, but the contratulation was a little too soon.

The Rev. John Jasper of Bichmond, Va., asid in a ser

mon on his old theory that the sun moves. The clergy is to bisme for preaching contrary to the lible. The good Hook expressly says that the sun moves, and that settles it. The intelligence of the country is being led astray on this and many other subjects."

Lawyer Komisky, arguing in a divorce suit at New bricans, held that a husband had a legal right to make his wife stand in a corner with a spring clothespin os her nose. "If such mild means of compelling obedie ma are forbidden." he said, "what is to become of the hus band's authority as the master of his household?" Mike McCool, the retired prize fighter, said that the Mike McCool, the retired prize fighter, and that the suppression of purilism had marked the decadence of chivalry. "Just look at it," he argued, "there ain't no due is of any account; there ain't amily courage like there used account; there ain't amily courage like there used to be, and there ain't amy physical culture worth mentioning. Oh, they shouldn't ha' stopped prize fighting, indeed they shouldn't."

Ephraim Young said to the Justice before whom he was arraigned, in San Francisco, for whipping a China man: Look here, your Honor, you know well enough that a Chinaman hasn't got to rights. You said so your self when you was running for the office you're holding now. I had a moral right to lick this heathen; and your own considence tells you so. Don't it?"

The Rev. Mark Pattison, rector of Lincoln-College, Ox ford, declares that the English artisan need not fea-

competition from France nor Belgium, but from the Cinited States, and speaks admiringly of "the quick adap-tation to new conditions, the devising of new methods, versatility of application, quirkness of perpetition of the advantages of new processes, the spirit of discovery and enterprise." The Rev. Berdan Hayes said, in a funeral sermon at falmanville, Ga. "This poor man was a sinner, he did not repent, and now he is suffering the fortures of the

dammed. His body and soni are in flames that will payer end." The widow at this point shouldered and cried out. The preacher continued. That is a hard thing to say to these mourners, but it is Gospel truth. The husband and rather is in heli." President Buckham of the University of Vermont and at a teachers' meeting that " when a school gets slug and teachers meeting that when a sensing ret sing clash in incline that forces, investigation will show that the trouble is a moral one, some bad boy, some vinking literature, a moral materia. The best intellectual re-sults cannot be renethed without the presence of religion, intellectual culture is not so fine, so high, so broad, with-out religion as with it.

Prof. George F. Fisher, D. D., of Vale, said of the plea that in these days that our interpretations of Serioture are to change with the new light coming from the are to change with the new night coming from the progress of science. "Interpretation, it is said, must be medified to adapt itself to the discoveries in other departments which were not known to the theologisms of former tay. Here is an easy solvent, it is frequently implied, for all the difficulties of Scripture. Such a canaal between to be both raise and mischievous."

The flev. James Freeman Clarke preached in his Ros.

ton church on the value of a definite purpose. "Success in file." He said, "depends much upon unity of purpose, and the man who gives his full powers of mind, heart, and head to any undertasting is pretty sure to accomplish it, whatever the surf almed at. History shows this to be true. All leading minds are tenacious of their purpose and deep opposition until, by their struct adherence to their cause, they call about them helpers and anlers.

Prof. P. Weer's his deep the purpose and anlers. Prof. E. D. Morris, D. D., of Lane Theological Seminary said of the Presbyterian Council: "There was a flouri nating conservatism in the Council which at times sa-world of timidity, and in one or two instances seemed ulpable. The evident alarm of some persons in the Council, in view of the hold or rash utterances of others and the evident deterence of many to those who assumed to be the special determiners of orthodoxy, were like extilibitions not increty of a conservation somewhat except the council of the control of the council of

Dr. Tanner said, as to his coming fast in England They may select six men, as near my age and physica only, and we'll see what the result will be. I am sure they can't stand it, and the reason is plain. When I lasted I lived on myself—on the decomposition of my ussues. I just half a pound a day in its surs. It was as nourishing to me as half a pound of any other animal tissue. Now, as I said, already checks the decomposition of tissue, is I said, already checks the decomposition of tissue, it would now staylor and the my system director for last I would now staylor and my system director in the I'd have starved to death."

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuylor said, in his address before the Presbyterian Council: "I do not affice that every popular play is immeral, or that every actor of

every popular play is immoral, or that every actor or actress is impure. But we do affirm unreservedly flat the whole trend of the popular stage is hostile to be ness, and the Christian who discards bottoms discarding the affirm that it imposes God, and too other transfers on this commandments. If the theatre he a school of morals, it must be judged by its panis and graduates, and we do not hesitate to declare the an institution which unserves womanized, by putting her before the public in main attite, and often in almost me attire at all, is an anti-Christian abountation.

Mr. Charles G. Leland said, in a lecture before the Philidelphia. Socied, Socied. adelphia Social Science Association. There are two puestions which lie at the basis of social science. One is mestions which he at the basis of social science. One is the providing work for everybody, the other, How sha we educate the young so that while acquiring the ord

we educate the young so that while acquiring the oral nary education they shall at the same time acquire some practical handwork or art, so that when they leave school they may be rate to support themselves. The ordinary trades require too much strength and time for love. What we want is work for the weak and less gifted as mechanics, though they are often good artists. It is necessarication that if the taste for hand-made house decoration becomes general to the extent in which it prevailed all over the world down to the end of the middle ages, there would be employment for all our allows this accommon easies of complaint among artisans that the supply of apprentices is failing. The proper way to meet this want would be to train them to hand work in the schools. The poorest cottage may be supplied by its immates at little expense, with Pompetian Boors, carved dates, stencilled wails and ceiling, plain yet truly artistic farmiture, covered with another properties of the materials. The great trinciple, however, to be enforced is not the practice of these special small arts, but the incontinuous which may conduce to develop manual injustice for which industry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustice for the sum of the practice of these special small arts, but the information into all schools of manual industry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual injustry. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, who has been expelled from t Methodist ministry at Chicago for heresy, said on re fusing to voluntarily withdraw. "I have affirmed be fore you my unquestioned talk in stod, in the divinity of Christ, in the immortality of the soul, and in after-derewards and punishments. I have affirmed no ent

belief in, and my full sympathy with, the spiritual trines of the Charch, the doctrines of prayer, of entance, or regeneration, of the wi-

## Was Daniel Webster a Unitarias !

or leaning of tive absolute, tingua into way, exter in that Mr. Webster was a Uniterian. But I and should always he read to hoc lare it mossible Italies, that Mr. Webster was break comprehensive in his reignors as it opinions and convictions, there was no small, narrow, sectians, said exterially got Calvinishe or orthodox about him.

### Franchis Chicanos Conser-Mr. Joseph Cook having written that Danie